

## **REMARKS**

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Claims 1, 19, 20, 22, 32, 33, and 35 have been amended. Support for the amendments can be found, for example, at least at ¶¶ [0069]-[0070] of the published application. Thus, claims 1-22 and 24-35 remain pending in the present application. No new matter has been added. Applicants would like to thank the Examiner for indicating that claims 18 and 31 contain allowable subject matter. However, in light of the above amendments and the following remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that all presently pending claims are in condition for allowance.

### **II. The Double Patenting Rejection is Acknowledged**

Claims 1-22 and 24-35 stand provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-18 and 20-27 of copending Application No. 10/574,142. The Applicants acknowledge this **provisional** rejection and will address the rejection if the claims of the applications are deemed allowable and remain subject of a non-provisional double patenting rejection.

### **III. The 35 U.S.C. § 101 Rejection Should Be Withdrawn**

Claim 35 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §101 for being directed towards non-statutory subject matter. Claim 35 has been amended to include the language suggested by the Examiner to over the §101 rejection. (See 11/10/09 Office Action, p. 3). Therefore, the withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

### **IV. The 35 U.S.C. § 103(A) Rejections Should Be Withdrawn**

Claims 1-13, 22, 24-26, and 35 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Balogh (U.S. Published App. No. 2001/0028356) in view of Sawabe (U.S. Patent No. 7,113,159).

Claim 1 has been amended to recite, “[a] display device for displaying a three dimensional image such that different views are displayed according to different viewing angles, the display device including: a display panel having a plurality of separately addressable pixels for displaying said image, the pixels being grouped such that *different pixels in a group correspond to different views of the image as a function of an angle with respect to a first axis*, each pixel in a group being positioned relative to a respective discrete light source; a display driver for controlling an optical characteristic of each pixel to generate an image according to received image data; and *an intensity compensation device for further controlling light transmission characteristics of pixels within a group to compensate for an angular size of view, of the respective light source, via said pixels in a second axis of the display panel, wherein the second axis is transverse to the first axis.*”

The Examiner correctly acknowledges that Balogh fails to disclose an intensity compensation device for further controlling light transmission characteristics of pixels within a group to compensate for an angular size of view, of the respective light source, via said pixels. (See 11/10/09 Office Action, p. 5). To cure this deficiency, the Examiner refers to Sawabe. However, Sawabe discloses a gradation table (LUT3) for securing gradation properties in a wide viewing angle. (See Sawabe, col. 7, ll. 41-44). Sawabe discloses a liquid crystal display that is adapted to adjust gradation curve distortion with respect to the view angle to freely switch the screen display from a wide viewing angle to a narrow viewing angle. (See Id., col. 5, ll. 21-28). There is no disclosure by Sawabe that, in the liquid crystal display, “*different pixels in a group correspond to different views of the image as a function of an angle with respect to a first axis*” and “*an intensity compensation device for further controlling light transmission characteristics of pixels within a group to compensate for an angular size of view, of the respective light source, via said pixels in a second axis of the display panel, wherein the second axis is transverse to the first axis.*”

Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that neither Balogh nor Sawabe disclose or suggest the limitations of claim 1 and that claim 1 is allowable. Because claims 2-13 depend on and, therefore, contain all of the limitations of claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that these claims are allowable.

Claim 22 contains limitations substantially similar to those of claim 1. Thus it is respectfully submitted that claim 22 and its dependent claims 24-26, and 35 are also allowable for at least the foregoing reasons presented with regards to claim 1.

Claims 14-17 and 27-30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Balogh in view of Sawabe and further in view of Akamatsu (U.S. Patent No. 6,172,807). Claims 19-21 and 32-34 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Balogh in view of Sawabe and further in view of Mochizuki (U.S. Patent No. 6,386,720).

Applicants respectfully submit that Akamatsu fails to cure the above-mentioned deficiencies of Balogh and Sawabe and that Balogh, Sawabe, and Akamatsu taken alone or in any combination, fail to disclose or suggest the limitations of claims 1 and 22. Because claims 14-17 depend on and, therefore, contain all of the limitations of claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that these claims are allowable. Because claims 27-30 depend on and, therefore, contain all of the limitations of claim 22, it is respectfully submitted that these claims are allowable.

Mochizuki teaches a light source comprising an acrylic plate in which LEDs serve as a light source at one side of the plate. (See Mochizuki, col. 3, ll. 15-25). A mirror reflects light from the LEDs. The top and bottom surfaces of the plate, which emit the reflected light, are rough. The problem that Mochizuki tries to cure is an increased luminance at the center of the plate and diminished luminance towards the edges of the plate. (See Id., col. 1, ll. 22-27). To remedy this problem, Mochizuki teaches scattering portions that increase in area away from the LEDs along the x-axis. (See Id., col. 5, l. 66- col. 6, l. 1). To compensate for the light distribution in the y-direction, Mochizuki individually adjusts the luminance of each LED. (See Id., col. 6, ll. 10-11). The result is a uniform luminance over the surface of the acrylic plate. (See Id., col. 6, ll. 30-36). Although this cures the luminance problem, it would not cure a view angle dependency. Viewing angle dependency relates to pixels, not light sources. Mochizuki's resulting display that exhibits a uniform luminance over the entire display would still exhibit a viewing angle dependency. In fact, Mochizuki does not even address the issue of a viewing

angle dependency. Claim 1 recites controlling *light transmission characteristics of pixels*. Mochizuki is only concerned with the problem of irregular luminance not controlling *light transmission characteristics of pixels*. Accordingly, Mochizuki fails to disclose “an intensity compensation device for further controlling light transmission characteristics of pixels within a group to compensate for an angular size of view, of the respective light source, *via said pixels in a second axis of the display panel, wherein the second axis is transverse to the first axis.*” as recited in claims 1 and 22.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Mochizuku fails to cure the deficiencies of Balogh and Sawabe with respect to claims 1 and 22. Because claims 19-21 depend on and, therefore, contain all of the limitations of claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that these claims are allowable. Because claims 32-34 depend on and, therefore, contain all of the limitations of claim 22, it is respectfully submitted that these claims are allowable.

**CONCLUSION**

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that all claims presently pending in the application are believed to be in condition for allowance. If the Examiner should have any questions concerning this communication or feels that an interview would be helpful, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully Submitted,



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By: \_\_\_\_\_

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